3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

161 According to the census of September 17, 1923, Lithuania had 2,170,616 inhabitants. This number, it was estimated, had increased to 2,575,363 by 1939. However, about 153,793 were lost by the forced cession to Germany of Klaipeda (Memel) Territory in March, 1939, and about 457,500 were regained through the return of a portion of the Vilnius region in October, 1939. Thus, Lithuania at the end of 1939 had about 2,879,070 inhabitants.[18] But since then still further changes occurred. After the occupation in June, 1940, [697] Soviet Russia started the Sovietization of Lithuania. Those [167] suspected as "enemies of the people" were arrested and deported to the interior of Russia, mostly to Siberia. Conservative estimates put the number of persons so deported at 70,000. In addition, by an agreement concluded between Russian and German governments, about 60,000 persons were "repatriated" by Germany as persons of German extraction. When Germany started the attack on Soviet Russia on June 22, a part of Jewish population fled with the Red Army. Therefore, it is estimated that Lithuania as a consequence of Soviet Russian and German occupation lost about 150,000 inhabitants.

162 About 76.7 percent of the inhabitants live on farms and villages, while the remaining 23.3 percent live in the towns. The towns are not numerous and in most cases are small. The larger and more important are Vilnius, the capital, with 210,000 inhabitants; Kaunas, with about 130,000 inhabitants; Klaipeda, the Baltic port, with 58,000 inhabitants; Siauliai, an important center of communications and the center of the leather industry, with about 30,000 inhabitants; and Panevezys, an old commercial and administrative center, with 25,000 inhabitants. The average density of the popula-

[18] Centralinis Statistikos Biuras, *Statistikos Biuletenis* (Bulletin of Statistics), Nr. 10., Kaunas, Oct. 1939, p. 1. (Hereafter referred to as S. Biul. 10.)

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

tion of Lithuania is estimated at 118.6 per square mile. The western and southwestern parts of Lithuania are more densely inhabited, the county of Vilkaviskis having an average population of 147.6 per square mile and the county of Marijampole, 116.8. The southern, northern, and northeastern parts of the country are less densely inhabited than the western. For example, the counties of Seinai, Telsiai, and Zarasai have only 78 inhabitants per square mile.[19]

According to nationality, the inhabitants of Lithuania are divided as in Table 1. The religions are shown in Table 2 and occupations in Table 3.

TABLE 1

NATIONALITIES IN LITHUANIA

NATIONALITY	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Lithuanians	1,739,489	80.60
Jews	154,321	7.15
Germans	88,568	4.10
Poles	65,628	3.04
Russians	50,727	2.34
Latvians	14,930	.69
White Russians	4,421	.21
All others	40,075	1.86

TABLE 2

RELIGIONS

RELIGION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Roman Catholic	1,129,870	80.33
Lutheran (Evangelist)	207,118	9.56
Russian Orthodox	55,122	2.62
All other Christian	1,889	.08
Hebrew	157,527	7.30
All other non-Christian	1,640	.07

[19] C.S.B., *La Lithuanie en chiffres 1918–1928*, Kaunas, 1929, p. 2.

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5
Baltic Countries RB2

TABLE 5

POPULATION DENSITY IN THE BALTIC STATES

	AREA (*Sq. mi.*)	POPULATION	INHABITANTS PER SQ. MI.
Lithuania until March 22, 1939	21,489	2,575,363	117.6
Lithuania after loss of Klaipeda (Memel) Territory	20,389	2,421,570	118.6
Lithuania after the return of Vilnius	22,958	2,879,070	125.4
Latvia (in 1938)	25,395 [a]	1,971,000	78.7 [c]
Estonia (in 1938)	18,354 [b]	1,131,000	61.6 [d]

[a] 65,791 sq. km.
[b] 47,549 sq. km.
[c] 30 per sq. km.
[d] 23.8 per sq. km.

Lithuania has rich deposits of chalk which prove satisfactory for the making of cement, lime, and alabaster, but this industry is still undeveloped. Clay, suited for the ceramic industry, is to be found all over the country, while the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea has been known since ancient times for its amber, "northern gold."

CLIMATE

The climate of Lithuania is of the modified humid continental type. The average temperature is 6.5° Celsius (43.7° Fahrenheit), the warmest month being July, with an average temperature 18.3° Celsius (64.9° F.), and the coldest, January, with an average temperature of 4.8° Celsius below zero (23.4° F.). The ground is frozen for about four months.[21]

[21] C.S.B., S. Biul. 10, 1938, pp. 5–12.

11:League of Nations G-4 (no date) 1939 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

I. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

162 Lithuania is essentially an agricultural country : the 1923 census showed that 76.7% of the inhabitants live in the rural areas and are occupied in agriculture. According to estimates [161] based on the most recent statistics, the total population on January 1st, 1938, was 2,549,668.

[423] At the time of the agricultural census of 1930, the total area (including forest and land not under cultivation) of the agricultural undertakings (287,380) with an area of over 1 hectare was 4,318,514 hectares. As no more recent data are available, it is impossible to calculate the exact density of the rural population or the extent of migration from the country to the [166] towns since 1923. It is, however, clear that, as a result of industrial developments, many landless agricultural labourers have settled in the towns in recent years.

342

A Lithuanian house.